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ABSTRACT

The Food Stamp Program allows low-income households to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet through normal channels of trade. Because of the generally low income of hired farmworkers, food stamp assistance is an important addition to the economic and nutritional status of these workers and their families. This report presents a socioeconomic profile of approximately 207,000 hired farmworker families (including 9,000 migrant families) participating in the Food Stamp Program in November 1975 and identifies various factors related to program participation. Family income and size, ethnicity, and region were examined through comparative analyses of farmworker families, farmworker food stamp families, and U.S. food stamp families. Data were obtained in December 1975 from the annual Hired Farm Working Force survey and from the December 1975 Current Population Survey. These families contained approximately 1.1 million family members, averaging 5.3 members per family. Hired farmworker families were almost twice as likely to participate in the Food Stamp Program as all U.S. families. Family income and size, ethnicity, and region were highly associated with farmworker family participation. In addition, the socioeconomic characteristics of farmworker food stamp families differed considerably from those of all hired farmworker families and all U.S. families receiving food stamps. (Author/NQ)

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FOOD STAMP PARTICIPATION OF HIRED FARMWORKER FAMILIES

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service

Agricultural Economic Report No. 403

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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FOOD STAMP PARTICIPATION OF HIRED FARMWORKER FAMILIES. Leslie Whitener Smith and Gene Rowe, Economic Development Division, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Economic Report No. 403.

ABSTRACT

This report presents a socioeconomic profile of approximately 207,000 hired farmworker families (including 9,000 migrant families) participating in the Food Stamp Program in November 1975 and identifies various factors related to program participation. These families contained approximately 1.1 million family members, averaging 5.3 members per family. Hired farmworker families were almost twice as likely to participate in the Food Stamp Program as all U.S. families. Family income and size, ethnicity, and region were highly associated with farmworker family participation. In addition, the socioeconomic characteristics of farmworker food stamp families differed considerably from those of all hired farmworker families and all U.S. families receiving food stamps.

KEYWORDS: Hired farmworkers, Food Stamp Program, Low income, Hispanic farmworkers, White farmworkers, Black and Other farmworkers, Migratory farmworkers, Employment.

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Washington, D.C. **April 1978**

PREFACE

This report was prepared at the request of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). FNS administers the Food Stamp Program authorized by the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-525) and its amendments. The program is designed to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's population and raise levels of nutrition among low-income households by providing an income supplement to economically needy families. The program allows low-income households to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet through normal channels of trade. Because of the generally low income of hired farmworkers, food stamp assistance is an important addition to the economic and nutritional status of these workers and their families. Thus, detailed information is needed on the sociodemographic characteristics and special economic problems of this population group.

The Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture sponsors an annual survey of hired farmworkers conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The 1975 survey was utilized to collect information on farmworker families who participated in the Food Stamp Program in November 1975.

SUMMARY

Although farmworker families rank as one of the most economically disadvantaged U.S. population groups, only about 10 percent of them participated in the Food Stamp Program in November 1975, the period of this study. These 207,000 hired farmworker families receiving food stamps contained 1.1 million family members, averaging 5.3 members per family.

This low rate of participation in the program was significantly higher than the 6-percent participation rate of all U.S. families in that month. The greater use of food stamps among hired farmworker families is probably due to their lower economic status compared to others. However, several other factors, including ethnicity and region, were also associated with this increased participation.

According to the program eligibility criteria, most families with income below $5,000 having six or more members would probably be eligible to participate in the program. However, only 59 percent of all U.S. families and 50 percent of hired farmworker families at these levels received stamps in November 1975. Several factors may have influenced this nonparticipation, including ownership of assets in excess of program eligibility levels, lack of knowledge about the program, transportation problems, inadequate resources to meet purchase requirements, and negative individual attitudes discouraging participation.

Hispanic and Black and Other families, southern residents, and nonmigratory families were more likely to participate than other farmworker families. Participation rates were highest among the largest families with the lowest income.

While families headed by a farmworker are generally considered to be more economically disadvantaged than other farmworker families, these two groups were equally as likely to participate in the program. Differences in family size help to explain this. While nonfarmworker-headed families tended to have higher incomes than families headed by a farmworker, they also had larger families. Other factors could also be operating to encourage participation of farmworker-headed families while depressing participation of the other families.

All three groups examined—farmworker families, farmworker food stamp families, and U.S. food stamp families—differ in their socioeconomic composition. In terms of family income and ethnicity, farmworker food stamp families appear to be more like all food stamp families. In terms of region and family size, farmworker food stamp families more closely resemble hired farmworker families. These differences in composition suggest that different subgroups of food stamp families, including, for example, the elderly, minorities, and perhaps other occupational groups, have distinct characteristics and attitudes which may affect their participation in the Food Stamp Program. Additional research on these groups may suggest means of increasing the usefulness of the program for many of these economically needy people.

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FOOD STAMP PARTICIPATION OF HIRED FARMWORKER FAMILIES

Leslie Whitener Smith, Sociologist
Gene Rowe, Agricultural Statistician

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a socioeconomic profile of hired farmworker families participating in the Food Stamp Program in November 1975 and identifies various factors related to program participation. Various characteristics, including family income and size, ethnicity, and region, among others, are examined through comparative analyses of farmworker families, farmworker food stamp families, and U.S. food stamp families. This study investigates three major questions:

(1) Are hired farmworker families more likely than other U.S. families to participate in the Food Stamp Program?

(2) What are the socioeconomic characteristics of hired farmworker families participating in the program?

(3) Are these attributes unique to the farmworker population or common to all food stamp families?

Throughout its history, the Food Stamp Program has often generated controversy over administrative procedures and adequacy of program coverage (*3, 5*).[1] Increased concern over program evaluation and reform has led to a greater need for detailed descriptive data on the characteristics of food stamp participants (*21*). Recent studies (*2, 14, 20, 21*) have examined the socioeconomic attributes of all food stamp recipients, but little research has been done on selected subpopulations and their participation in the Food Stamp Program. This study takes a step toward filling that research gap.

Hired farmworkers are often identified as a low-skilled, low-income occupational group with particular problems and needs stemming in part from the seasonality and changing nature of agricultural work (*8, 10, 25*). They are one of the few occupational groups designated for special assistance under Federal legislation. The rules and regulations of Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1974 state:

> **"It is the purpose of Title III, Section 303 of the Act to provide manpower and other services for those individuals who suffer chronic seasonal unemployment and underemployment in the agriculture industry, which has been substantially affected by recent advances in technology and mechanization. These individuals constitute a substantial portion of the Nation's rural manpower problem and substantially affect the entire national economy" (*24*).**

[1] Italicized numbers in parentheses refer to references.

Because of their generally low-income status, hired farmworkers seldom have the opportunity or resources to improve their lifestyle or prepare for higher paying job alternatives. Thus, food stamp assistance is important to the economic and nutritional status of many hired farmworkers and their families.

Information on the characteristics of these families and the factors related to their participation in the Food Stamp Program will be useful in program evaluation and will contribute to an understanding of the relevancy of this program for a subpopulation of the working poor.

The Data

Most of the data used in this study were obtained in December 1975 from the annual Hired Farm Working Force survey conducted for the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, by the Bureau of the Census as a supplementary part of the Current Population Survey (CPS). This sample includes coverage in each State and the District of Columbia, although it does not include Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and possessions where the Food Stamp Program operates. Information was collected from approximately 47,000 sample households of which about 1,300 contained persons doing hired farmwork. Weighted sample results are expanded to give estimates of the total civilian noninstitutional U.S. population. Additional data on food stamp families were obtained from the regular part of the December CPS.[2]

Data in this report are the results of an exploratory approach to gaining insights on hired farmworker families and their participation in the Food Stamp Program. Caution should be taken when interpreting these data since many are based on a relatively small number of sample cases. Standard errors were computed for point estimates; all statements of comparison appearing in the text of this paper, but not necessarily in the tables, are significant at the 2.0 standard error (95 percent) level unless otherwise indicated.[3]

Definitions and Terms

Food Stamp Program Eligibility Requirements

The Food Stamp Program offers assistance to economically needy families by providing them with an income supplement through the issuance of food coupons. These coupons are redeemable for food at a value greater than their purchase price. To be eligible for food stamps, families must either receive public assistance or Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or be below federally established maximum income and resource requirements. In November 1975, these

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[2]About 875,000 U.S. families (1 percent of the total) and 12,000 hired farmworker families (less than 1 percent) did not respond to the food stamp question. These families were excluded from the following analysis.

[3]For more information on sample design and reliability of estimates, see appendix B.

monthly maximum levels ranged from $215 for a one-person family to $926 for a family of eight.[4] The amount of assistance provided to families through the program's provisions varies inversely with family income relative to family size. For example, as of November 1975, the maximum monthly amount of food stamps available for purchase was $48 for a one-person family and $278 for an eight-person family. Families with very low or no income received their stamps free. Food stamp families include all families who participated in the Food Stamp Program during November 1975, the month preceding the survey month. Participation in the program was determined from response to the following question:

> "Did you or any other person now living here receive or purchase government food stamps last month; that is during November?"

Thus, data here refer only to families who reported receiving food stamps in November.[5] Comparable data for other months were not available. Consequently, this study does not measure seasonal variation in farmworker family participation or length of time farmworker families received food stamps.[6]

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[4]The maximum allowable net monthly income standards and monthly coupon allotment by family size for the Food Stamp Program in November 1975 were:

Size	Monthly allowable income	Monthly coupon allotment
	Dollars	
1	215	48
2	300	90
3	427	128
4	540	162
5	640	192
6	740	222
7	833	250
8	926	278
Each additional member	+73	+22

For further information on Food Stamp Program eligibility criteria and maximum levels of assistance, see (*17, 19*).

[5]More recent data on the food stamp participation of farmworker families are not available. However, there is little reason to believe that variations in participation or characteristics of these families since 1975 would significantly change the findings and conclusions of this report.

[6]Estimates of food stamp families derived from the CPS consistently fall below figures published by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (*2*). For example, the number of families participating in November 1975 was estimated at 4,387,000 by the CPS. This was 84 percent of the 5,250,000 families reported by USDA as receiving food stamps in that month in the United States and the District of Columbia. Part of this variation is due to differing definitions of "families" used by USDA and the CPS (see *6, 14*). Differences in numbers may also be attributed in part to errors of response and nonreporting on the CPS.

Family Income

Family income as defined in this study represents the combined total money income of the family head plus the income of all of his relatives 14 years of age and over who were family members at the time of the survey. Family income includes wages and salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, dividends, interest, rent, social security payments, and any other money income received by members of the family during the 12-month period prior to interview. This represents the combined money income of the family before deductions for personal taxes, social security, bonds, and other items. This definition of family income is similar to gross household income under the Food Stamp Program (table 1). However, eligibility for participation in the program is based on gross monthly income less deductions allowed under the program.

According to Food Stamp Program regulations, families may deduct a number of household expenditures from their total family monthly income before it is used to determine eligibility. These deductions include the earnings of members under age 18, 10 percent of the earnings of the adult members (not to exceed $30), mandatory payroll deductions, union dues, total medical costs in excess of $10, tuition and mandatory educational fees, child care necessary for employment, court ordered support and alimony payments, various other unusual expenses, and shelter costs in excess of 30 percent of income after all other deductions are claimed. December CPS income data were not detailed enough to allow determination of deductible expenditures per family. Thus, family income as discussed in this report represents the family's gross income before deductions were made.[7] The average amount of deductions claimed per household was about $77 in September 1975 (*20*).

Hired Farmworker Families

Hired farmworkers included all persons 14 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutional population who did farmwork for cash wages or salary at some time during 1975, even if only for 1 day. This work included production, harvesting, and delivery of agricultural commodities, as well as management of a farm if done for cash wages. Exchange work, work done by family members without pay, custom work, or work done exclusively for pay in kind were not included. A farmworker family was defined as any family with a member 14 years of age and over who did any hired farmwork during the year.[8]

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[7]The money income level of families shown in this report may be somewhat understated. Income data are based on the respondent's estimate of total family money income for the preceding 12 months coded in broad, fixed income intervals. Previous research has shown that the use of broad income intervals to record money income tends to reduce the rate of nonreporting while increasing the likelihood that the amounts reported will be significantly understated as compared with results from more detailed questions (*15*).

[8]The survey household consisted of all people living and eating together in family style and sharing common space and facilities. However, the unit of analysis in this report is the family, and thus, any household members not related to the head are excluded from the analysis. Single-person households were designated as families.

Table 1.—Comparison of family income definitions used in the December CPS and the Food Stamp Program

Sources used to determine family income	
CPS	Food Stamp Program
Money from wages and salaries	Compensation for services
Net income from nonfarm self-employment	Net income from self-employment, i.e. gross income minus the cost of producing
Payments from social security, railroad retirement, unemployment compensation, annuities, and workmen's compensation	Payments from annuities, pensions, retirements, and disability benefits, veterans benefits, workmen's compensation, social security, and strike benefits
Public assistance or welfare payments	Public assistance benefits
Regular contributions from persons not living in the household	Payments made on behalf of a household by persons not members of that household
Support and alimony	Support and alimony
Scholarships, education grants, fellowships, and veterans' educational benefits	Scholarships, education grants, fellowships, and veterans' educational benefits
Rents, dividends, interest, and royalties	Rents, dividends, interest, and royalties

Organization of the Report

The first part of this report examines differences in food stamp participation between all U.S. families and farmworker families, and suggests reasons for variation. The second part presents a socioeconomic profile of farmworker families receiving food stamps in November 1975 and makes comparisons with the larger body of hired farmworker families. Finally, selected characteristics of farmworker food stamp families are compared with those of all food stamp families to determine variations in composition among these groups. More detailed data on the characteristics and food stamp participation of families are presented in appendix A. These tables, for the most part, are organized by ethnic group, family income, and other selected characteristics to provide additional information useful for program review and evaluation. Appendix B contains a discussion of the survey coverage and reliability of estimates.

HIRED FARMWORKER FAMILIES AND THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Economic Status of Hired Farmworker Families

In 1975, there were approximately 2 million families in the United States containing at least one hired farmworker. This group of families is one of several economically disadvantaged groups in the Nation. The median family income of hired farmworker families in 1975 was $8,522, about 72 percent of that of all U.S. families ($11,800).

However, if family income is to be useful as an indicator of economic well-being, income levels must be examined in relation to family size. Farmworker families tend to be much larger than all families; these differences in family size can further complicate the problems of low income. For example, of those farmworker families receiving income below $5,000, the majority (54 percent) had at least three members and almost a fifth contained six members or more (table 2). In contrast, the majority of all U.S. families at this income level contained only one or two members. Farmworker families tended to be larger than all U.S. families at the higher income levels as well. Thus, hired farmworker families in general are more economically disadvantaged than all U.S. families in terms of family income and size.

Food Stamp Participation Rates

These differentials in economic status suggest that hired farmworker families experience greater economic need than other U.S. families and that food stamp participation rates[9] for this group should therefore be higher. Data from this study indicate that farmworker families participated in the program at a greater rate than all families. About 207,000 farmworker families, or 10 percent of the total, received food stamps in November 1975, compared to the 6-percent participation rate of all U.S. families (table 2). Thus, farmworker families were almost twice as likely to participate in the program as all U.S. families.

Much of this increased participation is probably due to the lower economic status of farmworker families compared to others. Several other factors, including ethnicity and region of residence were also associated with this increased participation. Hispanics, Blacks and Others,[10] and southern families were more likely to participate in the Food Stamp Program than other family groups (table 3). This was true for both the total and the farmworker population. However, Black and Other farmworker families were 1.5 times as likely to participate as all Black and Other families. Southern farmworker families were 2.5 times

[9]The Food Stamp Program participation rate is the percentage of the population group receiving food stamps.

[10]The somewhat awkward phrasing of "Black and Others" is used to keep the text consistent with the population classifications utilized in this study. See footnote 3, table 3 for ethnic categories.

Table 2–Food Stamp Program participation rates for all U.S. families and hired farmworker families by family income and size, November 1975

Family income and size	U.S. families[1]			Hired farmworker families[2]		
	Number	Portion of group	Participation rate[3]	Number	Portion of group	Participation rate[3]
	Mil.		*Percent*	*Thous.*		*Percent*
Total	72.1	–	6.1	1,999	–	10.4
Less than $5,000:	15.5	100	20.4	504	100	24.4
1	7.2	47	11.2	79	16	10.1
2	4.3	29	17.3	155	30	12.3
3	1.6	10	36.6	81	16	25.9
4	1.0	6	38.8	58	12	34.5
5	.5	3	46.7	39	8	(4)
6 or more	.7	5	59.0	91	18	49.5
$5,000-7,499:	9.3	100	6.5	342	100	13.5
1	2.4	26	.9	26	8	(4)
2	3.3	34	2.6	58	17	3.4
3	1.4	15	5.5	70	20	2.9
4	1.0	11	12.4	55	16	10.9
5	.6	6	15.6	45	13	(4)
6 or more	.7	8	33.6	87	26	33.3
$7,500-9,999:	7.5	100	2.8	238	100	10.5
1	1.6	20	.4	12	5	(4)
2	2.4	31	1.2	38	16	(4)
3	1.5	20	1.9	54	22	3.7
4	1.1	15	3.9	45	19	(4)
5	.5	7	4.4	36	15	(4)
6 or more	.5	7	16.9	55	23	32.7
$10,000 or more:	32.9	100	.7	807	100	1.0
1	3.5	11	.3	14	2	(4)
2	8.8	27	.3	93	12	2.2
3	6.7	20	.6	134	17	–
4	7.1	22	.5	183	23	–
5	4.5	15	.6	148	18	–
6 or more	1.4	5	3.0	234	28	2.6
No answer on income	6.9	–	–	107	–	–

[1]Excludes 875,000 families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[2]Excludes 12,000 farmworker families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[3]Participation rate is defined as the percentage of the population group receiving food stamps.

[4]Percentages not shown where base is less than 50,000.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. See appendix tables 2 and 3 for additional information.

more likely to receive food stamps than were their counterparts in the total population. Since the majority of Black and Other farmworker families were located in the South, these combined factors may be contributing to the higher participation rate of farmworker families in general.

Table 3–Food Stamp Program participation rates of selected groups of U.S. families and hired farmworker families, November 1975

Selected groups	U.S. families[1]		Hired farmworker families[2]	
	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate
	Thousands	*Percent*	*Thousands*	*Percent*
Total	72,113	6.1	1,999	10.4
Ethnic group:[3]				
White	60,482	3.7	1,538	6.1
Hispanic	3,206	16.7	166	18.7
Black and other	8,426	18.8	296	27.4
Region				
Northeast	16,603	6.5	183	9.3
North Central	19,140	4.9	550	2.2
South	23,028	7.3	788	17.7
West	13,342	5.1	478	7.9

[1]Excludes 875,000 families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[2]Excludes 12,000 farmworker families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[3]Hispanic refers to all those who identified themselves as Mexican American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Hispanic. White refers to White persons other than those of Hispanic origin. Black and Other includes Blacks, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and others not of Hispanic origin. For simplicity of presentation, these mutually exclusive groups are termed Hispanic, White, and Black and Other.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. See appendix tables 2 and 7 for additional information.

Food stamp participation rates also varied by family income and size. As expected, the participation of farmworker families decreased consistently as income levels increased. About 24 percent of all farmworker families receiving incomes of less than $5,000 participated in the program while 1 percent of families with incomes of $10,000 or more received food stamps. These same declining rates were seen for all U.S. families. The highest participation rate among both groups of families occurred for those families receiving incomes less than $5,000 with six or more members (table 2).

The participation rates of farmworker and all U.S. families did not differ significantly from each other by family size and income categories, with one exception. Farmworker families receiving an income of $7,500 to $9,999 with six or more members were much more likely than all families at this level to participate in the program. (Differences are significant at the 90-percent confi-

dence level.) While exact family size cannot be precisely determined, it is likely that these farmworker families were larger than all U.S. families at this level. Larger family size would, of course, have a negative effect on the adequacy of available income for family support.

This study was not designed to estimate the number of families who are eligible to receive food stamps under the program criteria but who do not participate. However, another examination of data in table 2 suggests that a large number of economically needy families are not participating in the program. According to program eligibility criteria, virtually all families with incomes below $5,000 and six or more family members should be eligible based on income criteria alone. While this group of families has the highest participation rate of any other family size and income group, only 59 percent of all U.S. families and 50 percent of farmworker families at this size and income level received food stamps (table 2).

Some of these families will not be eligible to participate even though their family income and size meet the Food Stamp Program income criteria. Program regulations such as maximum allowable resources (assets), for example, can limit participation. One recent study estimates that about 13 percent of all households eligible by income criteria are not eligible because of the amount of owned assets (*6*). Work registration requirements can also exclude some low-income families from participation. Other factors may include lack of knowledge about the program; inadequate resources to meet purchase requirements (*7, 27*); transportation problems (*4*); limited participation in other public assistance programs (*14*); and negative attitudes toward welfare programs and the Federal Government (*26*). Additional research is needed to determine the effects of these factors on farmworker family participation. Once identified, barriers to food stamp participation for all families and subgroups of the population can be effectively addressed at the appropriate level of operation.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMWORKER FOOD STAMP FAMILIES

The following section examines variations in socioeconomic characteristics of hired farmworker families and those farmworker families receiving food stamps in November 1975. The examination centers on differences in family income and size, ethnicity, region, family composition, and migrant status. Data on these characteristics can be an important input into the planning, operation, and evaluation of the Food Stamp Program, as well as other programs designed to assist low-income farmworker families.

Family Income and Size

The majority (60 percent) of farmworker families participating in the Food Stamp Program in November 1975 received a family income under $5,000;

less than 5 percent had family incomes of $10,000 or more. This finding directly contradicts recent charges that large numbers of middle-income families have been participating in the Food Stamp Program. Several independent studies have also found that the majority of food stamp families receive gross incomes below $5,000 (*5, 20*).

The low-income status of these farmworker food stamp families is further complicated by a generally larger family size. Of those families receiving less than $5,000 in income, over a third had at least six members. Families with incomes over $5,000 were even larger; about 67 percent had six members or more.

Hired farmworker food stamp families have smaller incomes and larger families than all farmworker families. While almost half of the food stamp families had at least six members, only 25 percent of all hired farmworker families were this large. Also, in 1975, the median family income of farmworker food stamp families was $4,289, about half that of the entire hired farmworker family group ($8,522).

Ethnic Group

Hispanic and Black and Other farmworker families had higher food stamp participation rates than White families.[11] Hispanics were three times as likely to participate as were White families; Blacks and others were over four times as likely to receive stamps (table 3).

Of the 207,000 hired farmworker families participating in the program in November 1975, 46 percent were White, 15 percent were Hispanic, and 39 percent were Blacks and Others. This distribution differed significantly from the ethnic distribution of all hired farmworker families. Of the approximate 2 million farmworker families in 1975, the majority (77 percent) were White, 8 percent were Hispanic, and 15 percent were Blacks and Others. Other studies have also found that Blacks and Hispanics are consistently overrepresented in the ranks of the poor (*1, 11, 16*).

Minority farmworker families in general are more economically disadvantaged than White farmworker families. This explains in large part the greater participation of those families. In 1975, White farmworker families received a median family income of over $10,000, compared with $5,939 for Hispanic and $4,339 for Black and Other families. Also, only 22 percent of the White farmworker families had six or more members compared with 45 percent of the Hispanic and 31 percent of the Black and Other families (table 4). In addition, heads of minority farmworker families, whether they performed farmwork or not, completed fewer years of schooling than White family heads. In 1975, heads of White families had completed a median of 12.5 years of school compared with 6.1 years for Hispanic heads and 8.9 for Black and Other heads. Lower education levels of minority heads can restrict opportunities to move into higher paying jobs and limit opportunities to improve the family's economic status.

[11] See footnote 3, table 3.

Table 4 – Distribution of hired farmworker families and farmworker food stamp families by ethnic group and selected characteristics, November 1975

Characteristics	Hired farmworker families[1]				Farmworker food stamp families			
		Minorities				Minorities		
	White[2]	Total	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	White[2]	Total	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
Number of families	1,538	462	166	296	94	112	31	81
	Percent							
Family income:	100	100	100	100	100	100	–[3]	100
Less than $1,000	1	4	2	6	6	4	–	6
$1,000-2,999	6	21	13	26	19	29	–	30
$3,000-4,999	12	22	22	22	30	29	–	35
$5,000-7,499	14	25	31	22	21	23	–	16
$7,500-9,999	13	10	11	9	17	8	–	7
$10,000 and over	48	13	17	10	5	4	–	2
No answer	6	5	4	5	2	3	–	4
Size of family:	100	100	100	100	100	100	–[3]	100
1	5	11	8	14	2	6	–	5
2	19	14	7	18	19	5	–	7
3	19	18	19	17	15	10	–	11
4	20	11	10	12	16	13	–	16
5	15	9	11	8	12	5	–	7
6 or more	22	37	45	31	36	61	–	54

[1]Excludes 12,000 families where food stamp status was unknown.

[2]See footnote 3, table 3, for ethnic categories.

[3]Percentages not shown where base number is less than 50,000.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. See appendix tables 3 through 7 for additional information on ethnic groups.

Income levels did not differ significantly among the various ethnic groups of farmworker food stamp families. But minority families were significantly larger than White families, thus reducing per capita income. About 61 percent of the minority families contained at least six members while only 36 percent of the White families had six members or more.

Region

The largest proportion (39 percent) of hired farmworker families were located in the South and, in general, these families had lower incomes than farmworker families in other regions (table 5). In 1975, 41 percent of the farmworker families residing in the South had family incomes below $5,000, compared with

about 15 percent in each of the other regions.[12] The median family income for farmworker families in the South was $5,912 compared with $9,439 in the West and over $10,000 in the Northeast and North Central regions. This study as well as others (*22, 23*), confirms that the South's population, compared to other regions, contains a disproportionately large share of low-income people.

Table 5–Distribution of hired farmworker families and farmworker food stamp families by region, family income, and ethnic group, November 1975

Family income and ethnic group	Hired farmworker families[1]				Farmworker food stamp families			
	South		Non-South		South		Non-South	
	Thous.	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*
Family income:	788	100	1,211	100	140	100	67	100
Less than $1,000	24	3	12	1	6	4	5	7
$1,000-2,999	142	18	43	4	44	31	6	9
$3,000-4,999	159	20	125	10	47	34	15	22
$5,000-7,499	135	17	207	17	24	17	22	33
$7,500-9,999	84	10	156	13	13	9	13	19
$10,000 or more	204	27	604	50	2	1	7	10
No answer	42	5	65	5	5	4	–	–
Ethnic group:[2]	788	100	1,211	100	140	100	67	100
White	471	60	1,068	88	44	31	51	75
Hispanic	66	8	100	8	20	14	12	18
Black and other	252	32	43	4	77	55	5	7

[1]Excludes 12,000 farmworker families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[2]See footnote 3, table 3 for ethnic categories.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 7 for additional information.

Because of the greater concentration of low-income farmworker families in the South, one would expect higher food stamp participation rates for farmworker families in this region. In November 1975, the participation rate for farmworker families in the South was 18 percent–more than twice the rate of any other region. About 68 percent of all farmworker families receiving food stamps were located in the South (table 5). Even among a generally low-income group such as food stamp families, regional differences in income persisted. About 69 percent of the southern farmworker families receiving food stamps

[12]The States included in each of the four regions are as follows: *Northeast*–Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; *North Central*–Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas; *South*–Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; and *West*–Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, and Alaska.

had family incomes below $5,000, compared with only 38 percent of the combined non-southern regions.[13]

A number of factors contribute to the South's high food stamp participation rates. Wages are generally low in the South and this region has often been described as having lower quality and limited quantities of public services, including health care, education, vocational training, housing, and some welfare programs (*18, 23*), thus providing fewer opportunities to improve income or obtain needed assistance. In addition, a large proportion (40 percent) of the farmworker families in this region are minority families who are generally more economically disadvantaged than other families.

Migrant Farmworker Families

Labor demand in some areas intensifies during peak periods of agricultural activity. If this demand cannot be met by local workers, migrant labor is often recruited. While some migrant workers return home immediately after completing one or two short-term jobs, others travel greater distances to take additional farm jobs. A migrant farmworker includes any person 14 years of age and over who left home overnight to do farmwork in a different county or State with the intention of eventually returning home.

In 1975, there were 143,000 U.S. farmworker families (7 percent of the total) with at least one member who did migratory farmwork during the year. The social and economic problems of migrant farmworkers and their families are well known (*8, 12, 25*), and this group of families is often described as one of the most impoverished groups in the Nation.

The family income and size of migratory families did not differ significantly from all hired farmworker families. About 25 percent received incomes of less than $5,000. They had a median family income of $8,607 and averaged 3.7 members per family, compared to $8,522 and 4.1 members per family for all hired farmworker families. (Table 6 presents data on the combined family income and size intervals for migrant farmworker families.)

However, increased travel costs, job insecurity, limited access to community services while traveling, and poor living conditions while in transit accentuate the low-income problems of migratory farmworker families.

About 9,000 or 6 percent of all migrant families participated in the Food Stamp Program in November compared with 11 percent of all nonmigratory families (significant at the 90-percent confidence level). The small number of sample cases in this study would not allow a more detailed examination of factors related to the participation of migrant families in the program. But additional data on this group of farmworker families are provided in appendix tables 8 through 12.

The food stamp participation rate of migrants may vary throughout the year. During winter months, many migrants are in their home bases where they

[13] The Northeast, North Central, and Western regions were combined to provide data cells sufficiently large for comparisons.

have greater access to assistance from family and friends and sometimes more stable employment. While traveling to do farmwork at other times of the year, their economic problems may be more severe due to increased living expenses and job insecurity. Over a third of the migrants in 1975 traveled over 1,000 miles to do farmwork, not including distance to return home (table 7). Food stamp participation could be higher at these times of greater economic need. Other factors, including lack of information, transportation problems, or short duration of time spent in one location, could also be operating to depress the food stamp participation of these workers and their families.

Table 6—Migratory farmworker families by family income and size, 1975

Family income	Size of family						
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
	Thousands						
Total:	143	10	33	25	28	17	30
Less than $1,000	4	2	–	1	–	–	–
$1,000-$2,999	18	–	8	4	2	–	5
$3,000-$4,999	14	2	–	4	2	1	4
$5,000-$7,499	25	2	2	3	8	5	5
$7,500-$9,999	20	2	10	4	–	3	2
$10,000 or more	58	2	11	10	15	8	13
No answer	4	–	2	–	1	–	1

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. See appendix tables 8 through 12 for additional information on migrant families.

Characteristics of Family Members

Approximately 1.1 million farmworker family members participated in the Food Stamp Program in November 1975, averaging 5.3 members per family. These members accounted for 13 percent of all farmworker family members. A large proportion of these were dependents. About 39 percent were children under the age of 14 years; another 2 percent were 65 years of age and over. In comparison, these two dependent groups comprised only 29 percent of all farmworker family members in 1975. Over two-thirds of the dependents in food stamp families were in minority families; 49 percent were in families receiving less than $5,000 in family income.

Farmworker food stamp families were more often headed by a female than were all farmworker families. Approximately 29 percent of the farmworker food stamp families were headed by women, compared with only 10 percent of all hired farmworker families in 1975. While Black and Other families accounted for a large proportion of the female-headed food stamp families, there was a higher incidence of female heads among all ethnic groups of farmworker food stamp families.

Table 7–Distance traveled by migrant farmworkers to do farmwork, 1975

Miles traveled	Total migrant farmworkers		Family heads		Other family members 14 years and over	
	Thous.	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*
Total:	188	100	81	100	107	100
Less than 75	37	20	21	27	16	15
75-499	72	40	33	41	39	38
500-999	12	6	5	6	7	7
1,000-1,499	26	14	12	15	14	13
1,500-1,999	13	7	5	6	8	7
2,000 or more	26	13	4	5	22	20

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Farmworker food stamp families contained 293,000 persons who did farmwork at some time during the year, accounting for 27 percent of the family members. These farmworkers comprised 11 percent of the total hired farm work force of 1975. Sixty-one percent of these workers were not in the labor force most of the year but instead were keeping house or attending school. Only 20 percent cited farmwork as their year's principal activity. These findings were similar to those of all hired farmworkers.

The largest proportion of farmworkers in food stamp families did farmwork for less than 25 days during the year; 13 percent worked 150 days or more at farmwork. In comparison, one-fifth of all farmworkers did 150 days or more. (Differences are significant at the 90-percent level.)

Farmwork Status of Family Head

In 1975, about half of the 2 million hired farmworker families in the United States were headed by a person who did farmwork at some time during the year. The remaining families contained a family member other than the head who did farmwork. While these two groups were equally represented among farmworker families, the characteristics of each varied significantly.

Families headed by a farmworker appear to be more economically disadvantaged than others. About 37 percent of farmworker-headed families had family incomes of less than $5,000 compared with only 14 percent of nonfarmworker-headed families (table 8). This lower economic status of farmworker-headed families were due in part to the family's greater dependence on the family head's earnings since he is largely responsible for family support. A large part of these earnings was from relatively low paying farm jobs. In contrast, many farmworkers who were not heads worked for a small amount of supplemental earnings and were not responsible for the major share of family support. A large proportion of these were students and housewives who did farmwork for a few weeks during the year. Their families, in most cases, received the bulk of family income from the earnings of the family head employed in nonfarm activities or from other sources.

Table 8–Distribution of hired farmworker families and farmworker food stamp families by farmworker status of head and selected characteristics, November 1975

Selected Characteristics	Hired farmworker families[1]				Farmworker food stamp families			
	Headed by a farmworker		Headed by a nonfarmworker		Headed by a farmworker		Headed by a nonfarmworker	
	Thous.	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*
Family income:	998	100	1,002	100	106	100	101	100
Less than $1,000	29	3	6	1	8	8	3	3
$1,000-$2,999	140	14	45	4	33	31	17	17
$3,000-$4,999	195	20	89	9	34	31	27	27
$5,000-$7,499	228	23	114	11	21	20	25	25
$7,500-$9,999	128	13	111	11	7	7	18	18
$10,000 or more	241	23	566	57	3	3	5	5
No answer	37	4	70	7	–	–	5	5
Family size:	998	100	1,002	100	106	100	101	100
1	135	14	–	–	8	8	–	–
2	287	28	75	7	13	12	11	11
3	184	18	184	18	9	8	16	16
4	160	16	206	21	20	19	9	9
5	85	9	192	19	8	8	10	10
6 or more	147	15	343	35	47	45	55	54
Ethnic group:[2]	998	100	1,002	100	106	100	101	100
White	668	67	870	86	39	37	55	54
Hispanic	131	13	35	4	22	21	10	10
Black and others	199	20	97	10	45	42	36	36

[1]Excludes 12,000 hired farmworker families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[2]See footnote 3, table 3 for ethnic categories.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 5 for additional information.

For example, in 1975, farmworkers who were not family heads earned an average of $1,300 from all sources; the large proportion (51 percent) worked less than 25 days at farmwork. Their median family income was well over $10,000. However, farmworker heads averaged $4,500 in annual earnings with over half from farmwork; two-thirds did 25 days or more of farmwork. Their median family income was $6,250.

These characteristics suggest that farmworker-headed families would be more likely to participate in the Food Stamp Program. However, there were no differences in participation rates among farmworker-headed and other farmworker families. About 10 percent of each group received food stamps in November. Each group of families accounted for about 50 percent of all farmworker food stamp families.

One explanation for these equal participation rates may be differences in family size. While families not headed by a farmworker have higher incomes, they also have larger families. Over a third had at least six members compared with only 15 percent of farmworker-headed families. These two groups of

families may be equally disadvantaged and thus equally as likely to participate in the program. Differences in knowledge about the program, access to public assistance, or attitudes toward welfare programs, for example, could also affect the food stamp participation rates of these groups.

FOOD STAMP FAMILIES: A HOMOGENEOUS OR DISSIMILAR GROUP?

Previous analysis has shown that the socioeconomic characteristics of farmworker food stamp families differ considerably from the larger population of hired farmworker families. This section examines the question: Are the characteristics of farmworker food stamp families unique to the farmworker population or common to all food stamp families?

In general, hired farmworker food stamp families received higher incomes than all U.S. food stamp families. About 60 percent of the farmworker food stamp families had income below $5,000, compared with 72 percent of all food stamp families (fig. 1). Most of this difference occurred at the $1,000-$2,999 level.[14]

At the same time, however, farmworker food stamp families tended to be larger than all food stamp families which, of course, affects the adequacy of income for family support. These farmworker families averaged 5.3 persons per family compared with 3.5 for all food stamp families. Almost 50 percent of the participating farmworker families had six members or more; only 4 percent were one-person families (fig. 2). In comparison, only 19 percent of all food stamp families had 6 members or more, and 20 percent were single-person units.

While farmworker food stamp families received higher incomes than U.S. food stamp families, much of this economic advantage is lost when family size is considered. Of the 79,000 participating farmworker families with incomes of $5,000 and over, 67 percent had six members or more. Only a third of U.S. food stamp families at this income level had six members or more.

The ethnic composition of U.S. and farmworker food stamp families was similar, with both groups having large proportions of Hispanic and Black and Other families (fig. 3). Minority families accounted for about half of each group.

The largest proportion of both U.S. and farmworker food stamp families were located in the South, but the farmworker families were much more likely to be southern residents (fig. 4). About 68 percent of the farmworker food stamp families resided in the South, compared with 38 percent of the U.S. families.

Family income and size, ethnicity, and region are all associated with participation in the Food Stamp Program. Thus, both U.S. and farmworker food

[14] Due to the small sample size, similar comparisons were not made for migratory farmworker families. However, data are available in appendix tables 8 through 12 to permit further examination of the characteristics of these families.

stamp families are more likely to be low-income, minority members, residents of the South, and to have larger families than their nonparticipating counterparts.

These findings suggest that all three groups–farmworker families, farmworker food stamp families, and U.S. food stamp families–differ in their socioeconomic composition. In terms of family income and ethnicity, farmworker food stamp families appear to be more like all food stamp families. In terms of region of residence and family size, farmworker food stamp families generally resemble hired farmworker families.

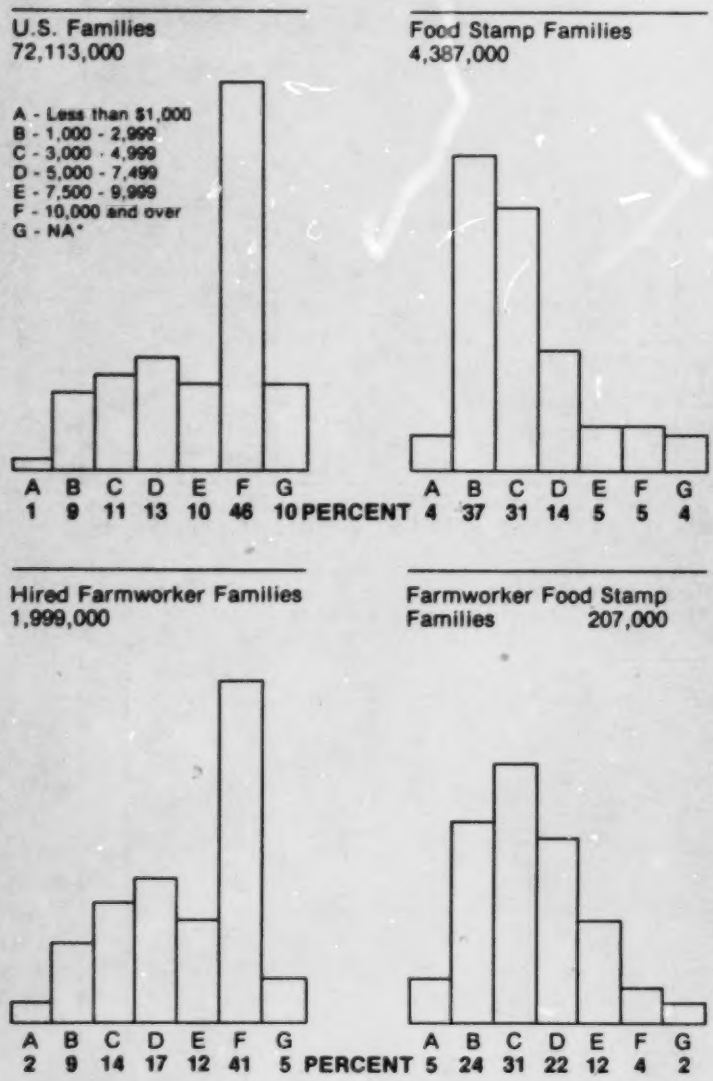
These variations in composition suggest that different subgroups of food stamp families, including, for example, the elderly, minorities, the rural poor, and perhaps other occupational groups, have distinct characteristics and attitudes which may assist or complicate the operation and goals of the Food Stamp Program. As Mollie Orshansky notes:

> **"Neither the present circumstances nor the reasons for them are alike for all our impoverished millions, and the measures that can help reduce this number must likewise be many and varied . . . Any complex of programs that does not allow for the diversity of the many groups among the poor will to that degree leave the task undone" (9)**

The Food Stamp Program appears to be a relevant form of assistance for a large number of hired farmworker families. Additional research on these various groups may suggest means of increasing the usefulness of this program for many economically needy families.

U.S. FAMILIES AND HIRED FARMWORKER FAMILIES, 1975

By Food Stamp Status and Family Income


U.S. Families
72,113,000
Food Stamp Families
4,387,000
A - Less than $1,000
B - 1,000 - 2,999
C - 3,000 - 4,999
D - 5,000 - 7,499
E - 7,500 - 9,999
F - 10,000 and over
G - NA*
A B C D E F G
1 9 11 13 10 46 10
PERCENT
A B C D E F G
4 37 31 14 5 5 4
Hired Farmworker Families
1,999,000
Farmworker Food Stamp Families 207,000
A B C D E F G
2 9 14 17 12 41 5
PERCENT
A B C D E F G
5 24 31 22 12 4 2

*No response to income question.

Figure 1

U.S. FAMILIES AND HIRED FARMWORKER FAMILIES, 1975

By Food Stamp Status and Size of Family

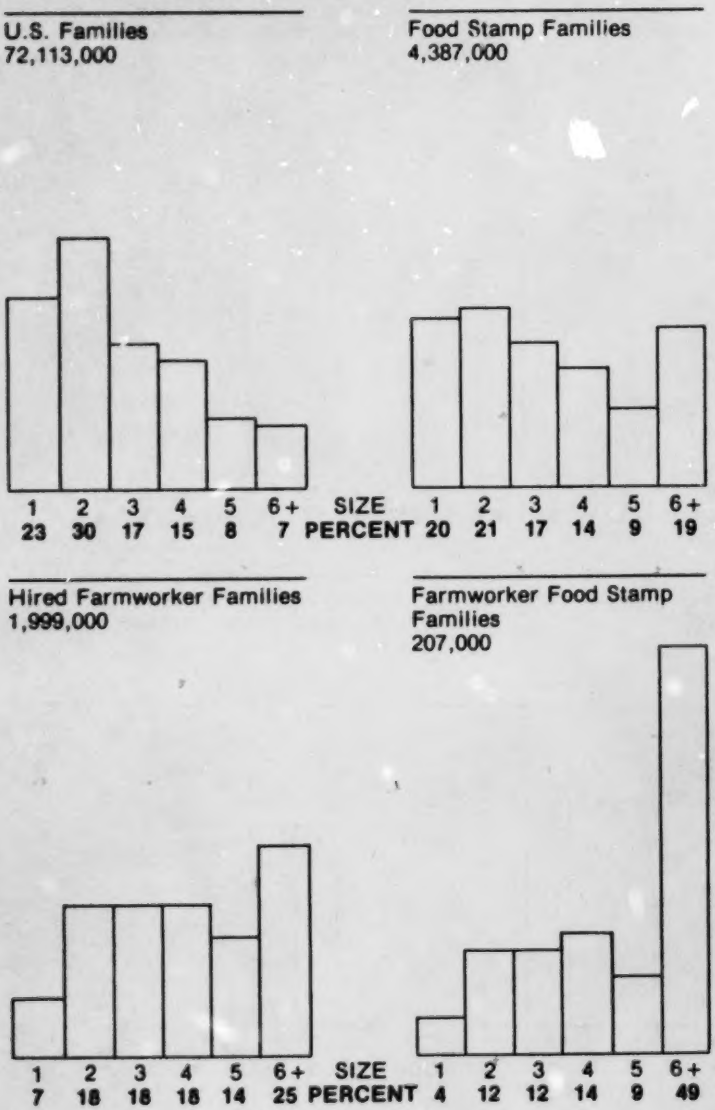
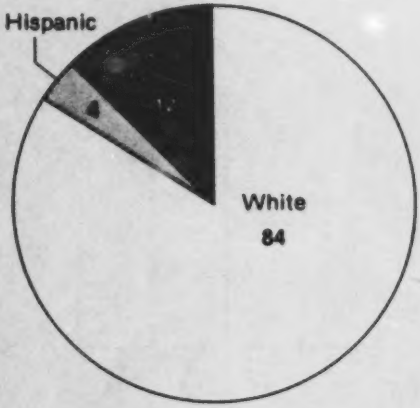

U.S. Families
72,113,000
Food Stamp Families
4,387,000
1 2 3 4 5 6+ SIZE 1 2 3 4 5 6+
23 30 17 15 8 7 PERCENT 20 21 17 14 9 19
Hired Farmworker Families
1,999,000
Farmworker Food Stamp Families
207,000
1 2 3 4 5 6+ SIZE 1 2 3 4 5 6+
7 18 18 18 14 25 PERCENT 4 12 12 14 9 49

Figure 2

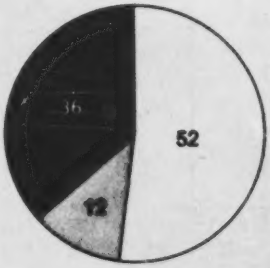
U.S. FAMILIES AND HIRED FARMWORKER FAMILIES, 1975

By Food Stamp Status and Ethnic Group in Percentages

U.S. Families
72,113,000



Food Stamp Families
4,387,000



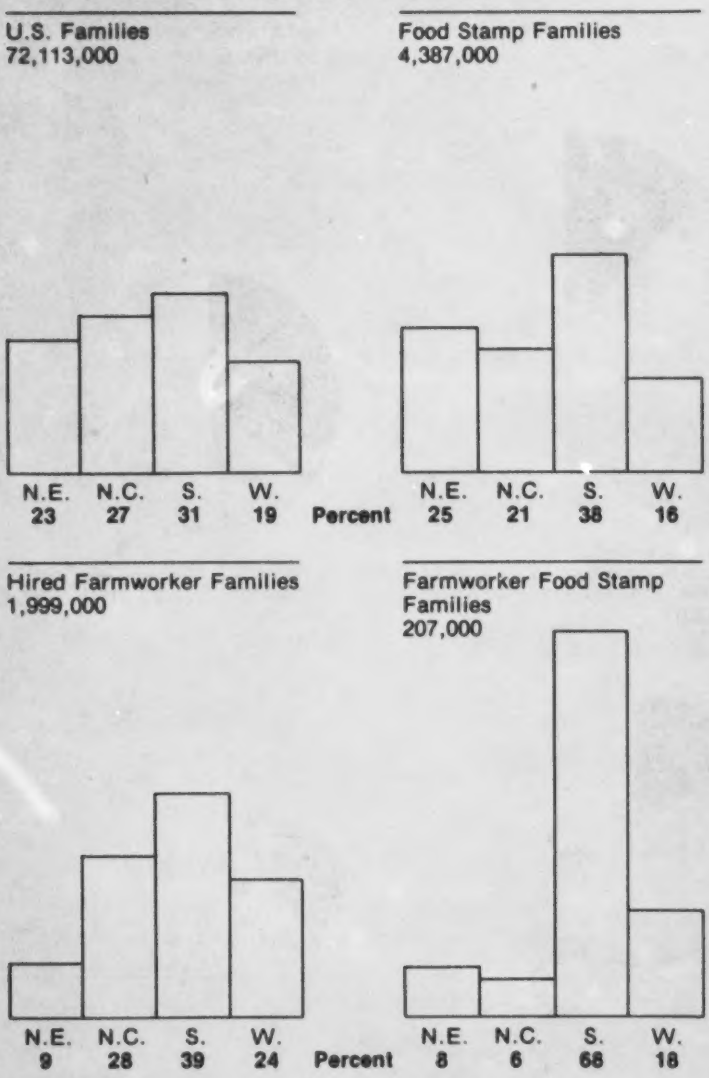
Hired Farmworker Families
1,999,000

Farmworker Food Stamp Families
207,000

Figure 3

U.S. FAMILIES AND HIRED FARMWORKER FAMILIES, 1975

By Food Stamp Status and Regional Distribution



N.E. = Northeast, N.C. = North Central, S. = South, W. = West

Figure 4

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APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL TABLES

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Appendix table 1–Distribution of all U.S. families and hired farmworker families by food stamp status, ethnic group, and region, November 1975

Ethnic group and region	U.S. families				Hired farmworker families			
	Total[1]		Receiving food stamps		Total[2]		Receiving food stamps	
	Thous.	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*
Total	72,113	100	4,387	100	1,999	100	207	100
Ethnic group:[3]								
White	60,482	84	2,268	52	1,538	77	94	46
Hispanic	3,206	4	534	12	166	8	31	15
Black and Other	8,426	12	1,585	36	296	15	81	39
Region:								
Northeast	16,603	23	1,081	25	183	9	17	8
North Central	19,140	27	940	21	550	28	12	6
South	23,028	31	1,685	38	789	39	140	68
West	13,342	19	681	16	478	24	38	18

[1]Excludes 875,000 families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[2]Excludes 12,000 hired farmworker families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[3]See footnote 3, text table 3 for ethnic group categories.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 2–Distribution of all U.S. families and hired farmworker families by food stamp status, family size, and income, November 1975

Characteristics	U.S. families				Hired farmworker families			
	Total[1]		Receiving food stamps		Total[2]		Receiving food stamps	
	Thous.	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*	*Thous.*	*Pct.*
Family size:								
1	16,631	23	895	20	135	7	8	4
2	21,165	30	911	21	362	18	24	12
3	12,228	17	747	17	368	18	25	12
4	10,880	15	601	14	366	18	29	14
5	6,084	8	403	9	277	14	18	9
6 or more	5,125	7	830	19	490	25	102	49
Family income:								
Less than $1,000	879	1	185	4	35	2	11	5
$1,000-$2,999	6,403	9	1,615	37	185	9	50	24
$3,000-$4,999	8,228	11	1,358	31	284	14	62	31
$5,000-$7,499	9,302	13	601	14	342	17	46	22
$7,500-$9,999	7,530	10	209	5	238	12	25	12
$10,000 or more	32,887	46	222	5	807	41	8	4
Income not reported	6,884	10	196	4	107	5	5	2

[1]Excludes 875,000 families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[2]Excludes 12,000 hired farmworker families whose food stamp status was unknown.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 3–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and size, November 1975

Family income and size	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
All income levels combined:	1,999	1538	166	296	207	94	31	81
1 member	135	82	13	40	8	2	3	4
2 members	362	296	12	54	24	18	–	6
3 members	368	286	31	51	25	15	2	9
4 members	366	314	16	36	29	16	2	13
5 members	277	236	19	23	18	12	–	6
6 or more members	490	326	76	92	102	34	25	43
Less than $1,000:	35	16	3	17	11	6	–	5
1 member	12	3	–	9	1	–	–	1
2 members	11	5	–	6	3	1	–	2
3 members	6	3	1	2	5	3	–	2
4 members	5	3	2	–	1	1	–	–
5 members	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 or more members	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $2,999:	185	88	21	76	50	18	8	24
1 member	42	20	3	19	7	2	3	2
2 members	61	36	6	18	8	6	–	2
3 members	26	10	2	14	5	3	–	3
4 members	17	6	3	8	7	–	2	6
5 members	14	6	2	7	3	–	–	3
6 or more members	24	10	5	11	20	8	3	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 3–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and size, November 1975, Continued

Family income and size	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other2	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
$3,000 to $4,999:	284	181	36	66	62	28	5	28
1 member	25	15	3	7	–	–	–	–
2 members	83	68	3	12	8	6	–	2
3 members	49	29	8	11	11	6	–	4
4 members	36	25	3	8	12	4	–	7
5 members	25	18	3	4	5	4	–	1
6 or more members	65	26	17	23	25	8	5	13
$5,000 to $7,499:	342	224	53	64	46	20	13	13
1 member	26	20	3	3	–	–	–	–
2 members	58	48	2	9	2	2	–	–
3 members	70	50	6	14	2	–	2	–
4 members	55	48	3	3	6	6	–	–
5 members	45	31	5	9	7	6	–	2
6 or more members	87	28	33	26	29	5	11	12
$7,500 to $9,999:	238	193	19	27	25	16	3	6
1 member	12	10	2	–	–	–	–	–
2 members	38	32	–	5	2	2	–	–
3 members	54	48	4	4	2	2	–	–
4 members	45	36	3	4	4	4	–	–
5 members	36	31	2	3	–	–	–	–
6 or more members	55	36	9	10	18	9	4	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 3–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and size, November 1975, Continued

Family income and size	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
$10,000 and over:	807	750	28	30	8	5	2	2
1 member	14	13	2	–	–	–	–	–
2 members	93	91	–	3	2	2	–	–
3 members	134	123	9	2	–	–	–	–
4 members	183	172	–	11	–	–	–	–
5 members	148	140	8	–	–	4	–	–
6 or more members	234	212	10	14	6	–	2	2
Income not reported:	107	85	7	15	5	2	–	3

[1]Excludes 12,000 hired farmworker families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[2]See footnote 3, text table 3 for ethnic group categories.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 4—Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps:
Ethnic groups by family income and age of household members, November 1975, Continued

Family income and age of household members	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
All income levels combined:								
Families	1,999	1,538	166	296	207	94	31	81
Family members	8,196	6,078	836	1,282	1,105	418	201	486
Household members:	8,352	6,193	840	1,319	1,127	433	201	493
1-5 years	728	452	122	155	143	38	38	67
6-9	548	359	79	111	114	38	18	58
9-13	872	595	118	159	185	69	35	81
14-24	2,841	2,219	241	380	348	143	54	152
25-64	3,092	2,396	267	429	312	135	57	120
65 or over	270	172	13	85	25	9	–	16
Less than $1,000								
Families	35	16	3	17	11	6	–	5
Family members	77	43	10	24	22	13	–	9
Household members:	89	53	10	25	29	18	–	11
1-5 years	14	7	4	2	6	4	–	2
6-9	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-13	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
14-24	34	21	3	10	11	5	–	6
25-64	30	17	3	10	10	9	–	1
65 or over	5	2	–	3	2	–	–	2

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 4—Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and age of household members, November 1975, Continued

Family income and age of household members	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
$1,000-$2,999								
Families	185	88	21	76	50	18	8	24
Family members	544	234	76	235	219	74	34	110
Household members:	566	243	76	247	222	76	34	112
1-5 years	65	24	7	35	40	13	7	21
6-9	34	11	8	16	26	11	4	10
10-13	55	19	6	29	30	8	1	20
14-24	164	81	27	56	63	22	13	29
25-64	197	81	25	90	61	22	9	30
65 and over	50	27	3	20	2	–	–	2
$3,000-$4,999								
Families	284	181	36	66	62	28	5	28
Family members	1,095	592	174	330	326	116	33	177
Household members:	1,119	608	176	336	331	121	33	177
1-5 years	124	68	29	27	27	9	5	13
6-9	85	40	18	27	32	12	3	17
10-13	111	45	31	34	57	14	14	29
14-24	361	204	43	114	117	48	2	67
25-64	352	192	53	106	83	32	9	43
65 and over	85	57	2	26	14	6	–	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 4–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and age of household members, November 1975, Continued

Family income and age of household members	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
$5,000-$7,499								
Families	342	224	53	64	46	20	13	13
Family members	1,423	784	311	328	305	98	102	105
Household members:	1,450	805	311	334	310	99	102	109
1-5 years	196	104	50	42	47	7	23	17
6-9	107	36	33	38	36	9	10	18
10-13	152	54	52	45	53	17	16	20
14-24	464	301	75	88	86	29	27	31
25-64	479	283	95	102	84	34	26	24
65 and over	52	28	5	19	4	3	–	1
$7,500-$9,999								
Families	238	193	19	27	25	16	3	6
Family members	1,011	749	112	150	150	81	23	46
Household members:	1,033	768	112	153	150	81	23	46
1-5 years	109	69	11	29	14	3	2	9
6-9	50	38	6	6	6	3	–	3
10-13	114	85	14	15	31	22	3	6
14-24	361	265	46	50	49	26	10	14
25-64	383	304	35	45	47	26	8	12
65 and over	17	8	–	9	3	–	–	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 4–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and age of household members, November 1975, Continued

Family income and age of household members	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
$10,000 and over								
Families	807	750	28	30	8	5	2	2
Family members	3,644	3,372	130	142	48	28	9	11
Household members:	3,668	3,390	130	148	49	30	9	11
1-5 years	186	159	14	13	3	2	2	–
6-9	247	220	12	14	5	3	–	2
10-13	400	366	15	19	7	5	–	2
14-24	1,309	1,226	37	47	18	11	3	4
25-64	1,481	1,380	49	53	16	8	5	4
65 and over	43	37	3	3	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	107	85	7	15	5	2	–	3

[1]Excludes 12,000 hired farmworker families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[2]See footnote 3, text table 3 for ethnic group categories.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 5—Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmwork status of head, November 1975

Family income and days of farmwork	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
All income levels combined								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	998	668	131	199	106	39	22	45
Less than 25 days	342	255	16	71	44	16	5	24
25-149	262	169	40	53	36	16	9	11
150-249	121	68	26	27	7	3	2	2
250 or more	273	176	48	48	19	5	6	8
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[3]	1,002	870	35	97	101	55	10	36
Less than 25 days	515	444	15	56	55	33	2	21
25-149	368	322	18	28	37	17	6	13
150-249	69	61	2	7	6	3	2	1
250 or more	50	42	2	6	3	2	–	1
Less than $1,000								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	29	10	3	17	8	3	–	5
Less than 25 days	14	6	2	6	6	3	–	3
25-149	10	2	1	6	2	–	–	2
150-249	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
250 or more	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 5–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmwork status of head, November 1975, Continued

Family income and days of farmwork	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[3]	6	6	–	–	3	3	–	–
Less than 25 days	5	5	–	–	3	3	–	–
25-149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
150-249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000-$2,999								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	140	63	17	60	33	9	6	17
Less than 25 days	54	24	2	29	18	3	2	13
25-149	56	28	11	17	12	6	5	1
150-249	13	3	1	8	2	–	–	2
250 or more	18	8	3	6	–	–	–	–
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[3]	45	25	3	17	17	8	2	8
Less than 25 days	24	13	3	8	9	5	2	3
25-149	18	9	–	9	8	4	–	5
150-249	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 5--Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmwork status of head, November 1975, Continued

Family income and days of farmwork	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
$3,000-$4,999								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	195	117	35	43	34	12	5	17
Less than 25 days	61	47	3	10	15	6	2	7
25-149	53	28	11	14	10	5	2	4
150-249	36	23	6	7	–	–	–	–
250 or more	45	20	14	11	9	1	2	6
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[3]	89	64	2	24	27	16	–	11
Less than 25 days	59	38	2	19	26	16	–	9
25-149	18	17	–	1	2	–	–	2
150-249	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	4	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
$5,000-$7,999								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	228	139	42	47	21	8	8	4
Less than 25 days	65	47	3	15	3	2	2	–
25-149	44	25	10	8	5	2	1	2
150-249	30	12	13	5	5	3	2	–
250 or more	90	54	16	20	8	2	4	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 5–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmwork status of head, November 1975, Continued

Family income and days of farmwork	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[3]	114	85	11	17	25	12	5	9
Less than 25 days	51	40	3	9	12	7	–	5
25-149	51	36	8	7	13	5	5	3
150-249	5	3	–	2	–	–	–	–
250 or more	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
$7,500-$9,999								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	128	102	12	14	7	5	2	–
Less than 25 days	28	26	–	2	–	–	–	–
25-149	41	32	5	4	5	3	2	–
150-249	14	12	–	1	–	–	–	–
250 or more	45	31	7	6	2	2	–	–
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[3]	111	91	6	13	18	11	2	6
Less than 25 days	47	41	2	5	3	2	–	2
25-149	45	37	3	4	7	6	–	1
150-249	15	11	2	3	5	2	2	1
250 or more	3	2	–	1	3	2	–	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 5–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmwork status of head, November 1975, Continued

Family income and days of farmwork	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
$10,000 and over								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	241	213	17	11	3	2	–	2
Less than 25 days	107	96	5	6	2	2	–	–
25-149	48	45	2	2	2	–	–	2
150-249	20	17	2	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	66	55	8	3	–	–	–	–
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[3]	566	537	11	19	5	3	2	–
Less than 25 days	295	282	3	10	–	–	–	–
25-149	208	197	6	5	3	2	2	–
150-249	36	34	–	2	2	2	–	–
250 or more	27	24	2	2	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	107	85	7	15	5	2	–	3

[1]Excludes 12,000 farmworker families where food stamp status is unknown.

[2]See footnote 3, text table 3 for ethnic group categories.

[3]Number of days of farmwork based on the household member who worked the longest at farmwork during the year.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 6--Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmworker characteristics, November 1975

Family income; days of farmwork; and age of farmworkers	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
All income levels combined:								
Families	1,999	1,538	166	296	207	94	31	81
Family members	8,196	6,078	836	1,282	1,105	418	201	486
Farmworkers	2,543	1,836	285	422	293	112	62	119
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25	1,144	872	77	196	149	63	16	69
25-149	833	584	124	126	107	34	38	35
150 or more	565	381	84	100	37	14	8	15
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	1,504	1,192	128	183	155	65	26	63
25-64	919	568	152	199	130	45	36	50
65 and over	120	76	4	39	8	2	–	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 6–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmworker characteristics, November 1975, Continued

Family income; days of farmwork; and age of farmworkers	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
Less than $1,000								
Families	35	16	3	17	11	6	–	5
Family members	77	43	10	24	22	13	–	9
Farmworkers	31	13	3	16	8	3	–	5
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25	17	9	1	6	6	3	–	3
25-149	9	2	2	6	2	–	–	2
150 or more	6	2	–	4	–	–	–	–
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	12	6	2	5	2	–	–	2
25-64	14	5	1	8	4	3	–	1
65 and over	6	2	–	3	2	–	–	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 6–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmworker characteristics, November 1975

Family income; days of farmwork; and age of farmworkers	Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps				Hired farmworker families[1]			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
$1,000-$2,999								
Families	185	88	21	76	50	18	8	24
Family members	544	234	76	235	219	74	34	110
Farmworkers	224	90	36	98	64	18	13	33
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25 days	95	41	5	49	35	10	3	22
25-149	93	36	26	30	27	8	10	9
150 or more	36	13	5	19	2	–	–	2
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	93	43	19	31	32	10	8	15
25-64	99	31	15	53	31	8	6	17
65 and over	32	16	2	14	1	–	–	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 6—Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmworker characteristics, November 1975, Continued

Family income; days of farmwork; and age of farmworkers	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
$3,000-$4,999								
Families	284	181	36	66	62	28	5	28
Family members	1,095	592	174	330	326	116	33	177
Farmworkers	375	207	64	104	93	34	10	49
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25	160	97	15	48	62	27	7	29
25-149	114	53	29	33	23	6	2	15
150 or more	100	58	20	22	8	1	2	5
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	171	99	28	44	52	23	2	27
25-64	161	80	35	46	36	9	9	18
65 and over	43	28	2	13	5	2	–	3
$5,000-$7,499								
Families	342	224	53	64	46	20	13	13
Family members	1,423	784	311	328	305	98	102	105
Farmworkers	436	253	80	103	61	24	22	14
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25 days	156	98	19	40	25	12	6	7
25-149	139	73	31	34	23	8	11	4
150 or more	142	82	30	30	13	4	5	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 6–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmworker characteristics, November 1975, Continued

Family income; days of farmwork; and age of farmworkers	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
$5,000-$7,499 (Continued)								
Farmworkers								
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	208	136	25	45	30	13	9	8
25-64	211	103	55	54	31	11	13	6
65 and over	17	12	–	5	–	–	–	–
$7,500-$9,999								
Families	238	193	19	27	25	16	3	6
Family members	1,011	749	112	150	150	81	23	46
Farmworkers	323	232	52	39	40	20	12	8
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25 days	125	90	21	14	7	6	0	2
25-149	107	79	20	8	22	9	10	2
150 or more	91	63	11	17	11	5	2	4
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	199	144	32	23	26	13	7	6
25-64	120	86	21	12	13	6	5	2
65 and over	4	2	–	3	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 6—Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmworker characteristics, November 1975, Continued

Family income; days of farmwork; and age of farmworkers	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
$10,000 and over								
Families	807	750	28	30	8	5	2	2
Family members	3,644	3,372	130	142	48	28	9	11
Farmworkers	1,033	948	44	41	21	10	4	7
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25 days	535	495	14	26	12	7	–	5
25-149	331	307	16	9	6	–	4	2
150 or more	167	146	15	6	3	3	–	–
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	750	702	22	26	10	5	1	4
25-64	272	236	21	15	12	5	3	4
65 and over	11	10	1	–	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	107	85	7	15	5	2	–	3

[1]Excludes 12,000 hired farmworker families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[2]See footnote 3, text table 3 for ethnic group categories.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 7–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by region and family income, November 1975

Region and family income	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
United States:	1,999	1,538	166	296	207	94	31	81
Less than $1,000	35	16	3	17	11	6	–	5
$1,000-$2,999	185	88	21	76	50	18	8	24
$3,000-$4,999	284	181	36	66	62	28	5	28
$5,000-$7,499	342	224	53	64	46	20	13	13
$7,500-$9,999	238	193	19	27	25	16	3	6
$10,000 and over	809	750	28	30	8	5	2	2
Income not reported	107	85	7	15	5	2	–	3
Northeast:	183	171	5	7	17	14	2	2
Less than $1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000-$2,999	9	6	1	1	–	–	–	–
$3,000-$4,999	18	17	–	1	3	3	–	–
$5,000-$7,499	22	17	3	1	3	1	2	–
$7,500-$9,999	16	15	–	1	6	6	–	–
$10,000 and over	105	103	–	2	5	3	–	2
Income not reported	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 7–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps Ethnic groups by region and family income, November 1975, Continued

Region and family income	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
North Central:	550	540	3	7	12	12	–	–
Less than $1,000	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000-$2,999	24	24	–	–	3	3	–	–
$3,000-$4,999	56	53	–	2	6	6	–	–
$5,000-$7,499	76	74	2	1	1	1	–	–
$7,500-$9,999	77	75	2	–	2	2	–	–
$10,000 and over	286	284	–	2	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	28	27	–	1	–	–	–	–
South:	788	471	66	252	140	44	20	77
Less than $1,000	24	8	1	14	6	3	–	3
$1,000-$2,999	142	49	18	75	44	11	8	24
$3,000-$4,999	159	78	20	61	47	14	5	28
$5,000-$7,499	135	70	11	53	24	8	3	13
$7,500-$9,999	84	59	3	20	13	6	2	4
$10,000 and over	204	178	11	15	2	–	2	–
Income not reported	42	26	2	14	5	2	–	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 7–Comparison of all hired farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by region and family income, November 1975, Continued

Region and family income	Hired farmworker families[1]				Hired farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]	Total	White[2]	Hispanic[2]	Black and Other[2]
	Thousands							
West:	478	357	92	29	38	25	10	3
Less than $1,000	8	5	2	2	5	3	–	2
$1,000-$2,999	10	9	2	–	3	3	–	–
$3,000-$4,999	51	33	16	1	6	6	–	–
$5,000-$7,499	109	63	37	9	18	9	8	–
$7,500-$9,999	63	43	14	6	5	2	2	1
$10,000 and over	213	185	17	11	2	2	–	–
Income not reported	24	19	5	–	–	–	–	–

[1]Excludes 12,000 hired farmworker families whose food stamp status was unknown.

[2]See footnote 3, text table 3 for ethnic group categories.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 8–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and size, November 1975

Family income and size	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
All income levels combined:	143	107	18	17	9	3	5	1
1 member	10	5	–	5	–	2	–	–
2 members	33	27	1	5	2	–	–	–
3 members	25	18	3	5	1	–	–	–
4 members	28	26	2	–	2	–	2	–
5 members	17	13	5	–	2	5	–	–
6 or more members	30	20	8	3	3	–	3	–
Less than $1,000:	4	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
1 member	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
2 members	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 members	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
4 members	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 members	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 or more members	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $2,999:	18	5	6	7	5	2	3	–
1 member	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 members	8	4	1	3	2	2	–	–
3 members	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
4 members	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
5 members	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 or more members	5	2	3	–	1	–	1	–

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 8–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and size, November 1975, Continued

Family income and size	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
$3,000 to $4,999:	14	8	3	4	1	–	–	1
1 member	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
2 members	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 members	4	2	–	1	1	–	–	1
4 members	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 members	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
6 or more members	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
$5,000 to $7,499:	25	21	3	–	2	2	–	–
1 member	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 members	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 members	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 members	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 members	5	4	2	–	2	2	–	–
6 or more members	5	4	2	–	–	–	–	–
$7,500 to $9,999:	20	17	3	–	2	–	2	–
1 member	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 members	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 members	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
4 members	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 members	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 or more members	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 8–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and size, November 1975, Continued

Family income and size	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
$10,000 or more:	58	53	2	3	–	–	–	–
1 member	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 members	11	10	–	1	–	–	–	–
3 members	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 members	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 members	8	7	2	–	–	–	–	–
6 or more members	13	11	–	2	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–

[1]See footnote 3, text table 3 for ethnic categories.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 9–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and age of household members, November 1975

Family income and age of household members	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
All income levels combined								
Families	143	107	18	17	9	3	5	1
Family members	528	389	92	47	45	11	29	4
Household members:	550	405	92	53	45	11	29	4
1-5 years	53	42	11	–	5	2	3	–
6-9	26	14	11	2	3	–	3	–
10-13	51	28	10	12	3	–	3	–
14-24	214	171	34	9	22	5	14	3
25-64	202	148	28	27	12	5	6	1
65 and over	5	2	–	4	–	–	–	–
Less than $1,000								
Families	4	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Family members	7	–	5	2	–	–	–	–
Household members:	7	–	5	2	–	–	–	–
1-5 years	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
6-9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14-24	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
25-64	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 9—Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and age of household members, November 1975, Continued

Family income and age of household members	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
$1,000-$2,999								
Families	18	5	6	7	5	2	3	–
Family members	60	18	30	12	21	3	17	–
Household members:	68	20	30	18	21	3	17	–
1-5 years	3	–	3	–	3	–	3	–
6-9	3	–	3	–	3	–	3	–
10-13	10	4	3	3	1	–	1	–
14-24	28	11	15	2	9	2	7	–
25-64	22	5	6	11	4	2	3	–
65 and over	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
$3,000-$4,999								
Families	14	8	3	4	1	–	–	1
Family members	55	33	15	7	4	–	–	4
Household members:	59	37	15	7	4	–	–	4
1-5 years	9	6	3	–	–	–	–	–
6-9	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
10-13	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
14-24	24	16	6	3	3	–	–	3
25-64	19	9	6	4	1	–	–	1
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 9–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and age of household members, November 1975, Continued

Family income and age of household members	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
$5,000-$7,499								
Families	25	21	3	–	2	2	–	–
Family members	101	84	18	–	8	8	–	–
Household members:	101	84	18	–	8	8	–	–
1-5 years	26	24	2	–	2	2	–	–
6-9	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
10-13	9	6	3	–	–	–	–	–
14-24	34	32	2	–	3	3	–	–
24-64	27	19	8	–	3	3	–	–
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$7,500-$9,999								
Families	20	17	3	–	2	–	2	–
Family members	52	36	17	–	12	–	12	–
Household members:	60	44	17	–	12	–	12	–
1-5 years	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
6-9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10-13	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–
14-24	41	33	8	–	7	–	7	–
24-64	16	11	5	–	3	–	3	–
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 9–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and age of household members, November 1975, Continued

Family income and age of household members	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
$10,000 and over								
Families	58	53	2	3	–	–	–	–
Family members	233	210	8	15	–	–	–	–
Household members:	235	211	8	15	–	–	–	–
1-5 years	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
6-9	16	10	3	2	–	–	–	–
10-13	20	14	2	4	–	–	–	–
14-24	77	75	–	1	–	–	–	–
25-64	108	98	3	7	–	–	–	–
65 and over	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–

[1]See footnote 3, text table 3 for ethnic categories.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 10–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmwork status of head, November 1975

Family income and days of farmwork	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
All income levels combined								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	84	53	17	14	5	–	5	–
Less than 25 days	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	29	15	12	1	5	–	5	–
150-249	14	5	5	5	–	–	–	–
250 or more	27	19	–	7	–	–	–	–
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[2]	59	54	2	3	5	3	–	1
Less than 25 days	24	22	–	1	1	–	–	1
25-149	33	29	2	2	3	3	–	–
150-249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $1,000								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	4	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Less than 25 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
150-249	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
250 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table

Continued

Appendix table 10—Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmwork status of head, November 1975, Continued

Family income and days of farmwork	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 25 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
150-249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000-$2,999								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	13	2	6	5	3	–	3	–
Less than 25 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	8	2	5	1	3	–	3	–
150-249	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
250 or more	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[2]	5	3	–	2	2	2	–	–
Less than 25 days	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	3	2	–	2	2	2	–	–
150-249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 10–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmwork status of head, November 1975, Continued

Family income and days of farmwork	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
$3,000-$4,999								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	8	3	3	2	–	–	–	–
Less than 25 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
150-249	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	4	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[2]	6	5	–	1	1	–	–	1
Less than 25 days	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	1
25-149	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
150-249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$5,000-$7,499								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	18	15	3	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 25 days	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
150-249	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 10–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmwork status of head, November 1975, Continued

Family income and days of farmwork	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[2]	6	6	–	–	2	2	–	–
Less than 25 days	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	5	5	–	–	2	2	–	–
150-249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$7,500-$9,999								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	15	12	3	–	2	–	2	–
Less than 25 days	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	10	7	3	–	2	–	2	–
150-249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[2]	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 25 days	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
150-249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 10—Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmwork status of head, November 1975, Continued

Family income and days of farmwork	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
$10,000 and over								
Families headed by persons doing farmwork for:	24	21	–	3	–	–	–	–
Less than 25 days	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
150-249	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	6	3	–	3	–	–	–	–
Families headed by persons not doing farmwork but where other member did farmwork for:[2]	34	32	2	–	–	–	–	–
Less than 25 days	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	20	18	2	–	–	–	–	–
150-249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
250 or more	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–

[1]See footnote 3, text table 3 for ethnic group categories.

[2]Number of days of farmwork based on the household member who worked the longest at farmwork during the year.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 11–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmworker characteristics, November 1975

Family income; days of farmwork; and age of farmworkers	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
All income levels combined:								
Families	143	107	18	17	9	3	5	1
Family members	528	389	92	47	45	11	29	4
Farmworkers	195	127	49	19	23	3	19	1
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25 days	48	44	2	3	1	–	–	1
25-149	99	53	43	3	22	3	19	–
150 or more	48	30	5	13	–	–	–	–
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	128	94	29	4	17	3	13	1
25-64	67	33	20	15	6	–	6	–
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $1,000								
Families	4	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Family members	7	–	5	2	–	–	–	–
Farmworkers	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
150 or more	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
25-64	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 11—Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmworker characteristics, November 1975, Continued

Family income; days of farmwork; and age of farmworkers	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
$1,000-$2,999								
Families	18	5	6	7	5	2	3	–
Family members	60	18	30	12	21	3	17	–
Farmworkers	29	5	17	7	10	2	9	–
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25 days	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	22	3	15	3	10	2	9	–
150 or more	5	–	2	3	–	–	–	–
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	19	5	12	2	8	2	6	–
25-64	9	–	4	5	3	–	3	–
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$3,000-$4,999								
Families	14	8	3	4	1	–	–	1
Family members	55	33	15	7	4	–	–	4
Farmworkers	22	8	10	4	1	–	–	1
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25	3	2	–	1	1	–	–	1
25-149	11	2	10	–	–	–	–	–
150 or more	7	5	–	2	–	–	–	–
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	12	5	6	1	1	–	–	1
25-64	10	3	4	2	–	–	–	–
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 11—Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmworker characteristics, November 1975, Continued

Family income; days of farmwork; and age of farmworkers	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
$5,000-$7,499								
Families	25	21	3	–	2	2	–	–
Family members	101	84	18	–	8	8	–	–
Farmworkers	31	25	6	–	2	2	–	–
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25 days	7	5	2	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	11	9	2	–	2	2	–	–
150 or more	13	10	3	–	–	–	–	–
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	20	18	2	–	2	2	–	–
25-64	11	6	5	–	–	–	–	–
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 11–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmworker characteristics, November 1975, Continued

Family income; days of farmwork; and age of farmworkers	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
$7,500-$9,999								
Families	20	17	3	–	2	–	2	–
Family members	52	36	17	–	12	–	12	–
Farmworkers	29	16	13	–	10	–	10	–
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25 days	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-149	23	9	13	–	10	–	10	–
150 or more	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	23	14	8	–	7	–	7	–
25-64	7	2	5	–	3	–	3	–
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 11–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by family income and farmworker characteristics, November 1975, Continued

Family income; days of farmwork; and age of farmworkers	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
$10,000 and over								
Families	58	53	2	3	–	–	–	–
Family members	233	210	8	15	–	–	–	–
Farmworkers	76	69	2	5	–	–	–	–
Days of farmwork:								
Less than 25 days	32	31	–	1	–	–	–	–
25-149	31	29	2	–	–	–	–	–
150 or more	13	9	–	4	–	–	–	–
Age of farmworkers:								
14-24 years	49	48	–	1	–	–	–	–
25-64	27	21	2	4	–	–	–	–
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–

[1]See footnote 3, text table 3 for ethnic categories.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix table 12–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by region and family income, November 1975

Region and family income	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
United States:	143	107	18	17	9	3	5	1
Less than $1,000	4	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
$1,000-$2,999	18	5	6	7	5	2	3	–
$3,000-$4,999	14	8	3	4	1	–	–	1
$5,000-$7,499	25	21	3	–	2	2	–	–
$7,500-$9,999	20	17	3	–	2	–	2	–
$10,000 and over	58	53	2	3	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Northeast:	8	6	1	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000-$2,999	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
$3,000-$4,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$5,000-$7,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$7,500-$9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 and over	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 12–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by region and family income, November 1975, Continued

Region and family income	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
North Central:	39	39	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less than $1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000-$2,999	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
$3,000-$4,999	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
$5,000-$7,499	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
$7,500-$9,999	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 and over	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South:	58	31	12	16	9	3	5	1
Less than $1,000	4	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
$1,000-$2,999	13	2	5	7	5	2	3	–
$3,000-$4,999	11	5	3	4	1	–	–	1
$5,000-$7,499	7	7	–	–	2	2	–	–
$7,500-$9,999	5	2	3	–	2	–	2	–
$10,000 and over	15	13	–	2	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Appendix table 12–Comparison of all migrant farmworker families with those receiving food stamps: Ethnic groups by region and family income, November 1975, Continued

Region and family income	Migrant farmworker families				Migrant farmworker families receiving food stamps			
	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]	Total	White[1]	Hispanic[1]	Black and Other[1]
	Thousands							
West:	38	31	5	1	–	–	–	–
Less than $1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000-$2,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$3,000-$4,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$5,000-$7,499	10	6	3	–	–	–	–	–
$7,500-$9,999	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10,000 and over	23	20	2	1	–	–	–	–
Income not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1]See footnote 3, text table 3 for ethnic group categories.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

APPENDIX B

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Estimates presented in this report are based on answers to supplementary questions asked of household respondents in the December 1975 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The estimates were derived from expanded sample data using the CPS estimating procedures. The expansions used in the estimating procedures were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the number of people in the armed forces. The sample included 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in each State and the District of Columbia. The information was collected by trained interviewers from approximately 47,000 households.[15]

Reliability of the Estimates

Since these estimates were based on a sample of households, the estimates may differ somewhat from figures that would have been obtained if all households had been contacted even if the same questions were asked, using the same enumerators and survey instructions. The differences that may be present between estimates in this report and figures obtained if all households had been contacted are usually referred to as differences due to nonsampling and sampling variability.

Nonsampling Variability

This type of variability occurs as a result of errors in responses and nonreporting. Usually, it is not possible to derive from sample data an indication of the amount of nonsampling variability that may be present in a particular sample estimate. This kind of variability can be attributed to many sources (for instance, inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability of respondents to recall information, mistakes made in collection such as in recording or coding of data, mistakes made in processing the data, mistakes made estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units in the sample).

Sampling Variability

Sampling variability or standard error is the variation that might occur by chance between sample estimates and figures from a complete census. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effects of certain nonsampling errors, but does not measure any systematic biases.

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[15] For a detailed explanation of the CPS sampling procedures, see (*13*).

Standard errors for most of the estimates in this report can be obtained from appendix tables 13 and 14. Standard errors are useful to indicate the confidence one may place in the accuracy of a particular estimate. The chances that an estimate is within one standard error of a figure based on a complete census is 68 out of 100. The chances are increased to 90 out of 100 if the standard error is multiplied by 1.6, and 95 out of 100 if it is multiplied by 2.

Estimating of Sampling Variability

The following tables contain estimates of standard errors for most of the estimates in this report. Linear interpolation can be used to derive standard errors for estimates not shown in the tables.

Appendix table 13—Standard errors for estimates in the report (68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	*Standard error*
25,000	9,000
50,000	13,000
100,000	18,000
250,000	29,000
500,000	43,000
1,000,000	65,000
2,500,000	121,000
3,000,000	139,000

NOTE: To obtain approximate standard errors for Hispanic persons or workers multiply the above standard errors by 1.6.

To obtain approximate standard errors for number of families multiply the above standard errors by .9.

Appendix table 14—Standard errors of percentage distribution for workers (68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage in thousands							
	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	3,000
	Percent							
2 or 98	4.9	3.5	2.4	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4
5 or 95	7.6	5.4	3.8	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.7
10 or 90	10.5	7.4	5.3	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.0
15 or 85	12.5	8.9	6.3	4.0	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.1
20 or 80	14.0	9.9	7.0	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.3
25 or 75	15.2	10.7	7.6	4.8	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.4
35 or 65	16.7	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.5
50	17.5	12.4	8.8	5.5	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.6

NOTE: To obtain approximate standard errors for Hispanic persons or workers, multiply the above standard errors by 1.6.

To obtain approximate standard errors for number of families, multiply the above standard errors by 0.9.

Illustration of Use of Standard Error Tables

Table 8 of this report shows that in 1975 there were 131,000 hired farmworker families of Hispanic origin headed by a farmworker. Interpolation of data in appendix table 13 shows the standard error for an estimate of this size to be approximately 20,000. The factor for families is 0.9. Thus, the standard error of an estimate of 131,000 for Hispanic hired farmworker families headed by a farmworker is approximately 18,000 (i.e., 20,000 x 0.9). Therefore, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the sample estimate of 131,000 would have been an estimate differing from a complete census figure by less than 18,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 36,000 (twice the standard error).

Standard Error of a Difference

In the narrative portion of the report, estimates from the survey were used to discuss highlights of hired farmworker families Food Stamp Program participation and to compare these highlights among different groups within the hired farmworker family population and with other families. These comparisons utilize only estimates that were significantly different by two or more standard errors unless otherwise indicated. The statistical test used to determine the significance of differences between estimates was as follows:

To obtain the standard error of the estimated difference, the following standard error of a difference formula, was used.

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}$$

σ_x, σ_y = the standard errors of the two estimates being compared

$\sigma_{(x-y)}$ = standard error of their difference

Using the standard error of their difference, the absolute differences between two estimates had to be equal to or greater than the amount derived in the first two of the following three conditions before the estimates were compared in the narrative portion of this report.

Condition I: if the difference between the two estimates compared was equal to or greater than two times the standard error of their difference, then the estimates were considered significantly different.

Condition II: if the difference between the two estimates compared was equal to or greater than 1.6 times the standard error but less than twice the standard error, then the estimates compared were not considered as significantly different but as two estimates that may be different, or there was some evidence that a difference existed between the estimates.

Condition III: if the difference between the two estimates was less than 1.6 times the standard error of the difference, then the two estimates were not considered significantly different.